mistake of Judge Neilson's opinion. This power is independent of statute; it is incident to the general administration of justice. 1 Phillips on Evidence, 799. Commonwealth act. Snelling, 15 Pick, 321. Hancock's Appeal, 64 Penn. St., 470. Early art. Smith, 12 Irish C. L. xxxv. Wron agt. Weild, Law Rep., 4 C. B. 213. Chief-Justice Snaw, in a leading case on the subject, said that the Court had power, in any and every action, whether evid or criminal, to require particulars of the claim or defense to be furnished; and that wherever justice could not be done on the trial without the information to be obtained by means of a specification or bill of particulars, the Court had nower to direct such information to be reasonably furnished, and to require the proof, upon the trial, to be confined to the particulars specified. And in that case a bill of particulars was required upon an indictment for libel.

The Code of Procedure does not diminish the power which the Court had, at common law, to order a bill of particulars, but rather enlarges that power. 1. Section 188 provides that the Court may in all cases order a bill of particulars to be furnished by either party. 2. This language does not relate merely to items of account. On the contrary, this clause was inserted by amendment in 1831, for the very purpose of embling particulars to be obtained in actions where there was no account, and removing any doubt that might have existed as to the continuance of the practice of ordering bills of particulars. 3. But in addition to this express provision Section 659 provided that the former practice of the Court; in civil actions, so far as consistent with the Code itself, should continue in force.

no such cases as this. Therefore the practice prevailing before the Code respecting bills of particulars is entirely applicable to proceedings under the Code.

Some general and vague language in recent treatises on practice (one of which was quoted by the Judge, in his opinion at Special Term.) may seem to throw doubt upon the propriety of a metion for a bill of particulars of an action upon a tort. But this is an error, arising partly from inadequacy of research upon the part of the authors, and partly from a misrepresentation of what they have said. It is never safe to adopt any such general language as an absolute guide. It is always necessary to go to the fountains of law and to examine the cases in the reports in order to find what was natually decided, and avoid being unished by mere hasty expressions of comion. Upon such examination it will be found that oils of particulars have been repeatedly ordered in actions of tort, after mature consideration by the Court, and that not only in the Eaglish Courts, from which we derive our practice on this subject, but also in the contract this and other States. Reserving for the present the consideration of actions for divorce and for crim. con., it will be found that bills of particulars have been ordered in the foliowing actions of tort; (1.) In a civil action for libel, Jones agt. Bewick, Law Reb., 5 Common Picas, 32; (2) in a criminal indictment for libel, Jones agt. Bewick, Law Reb., 5 Common Picas, 32; (3) in a criminal indictment for libel, Jones agt. Bewick, Law Reb., 5 Common Picas, 32; (2) in a criminal indictment for libel, Jones agt. Bewick, Law Reb., 5 Common Picas, 32; (3) in a criminal indictment for libel, Jones agt. Bewick, Law Reb., 5 Common Picas, 42; (4) in a criminal indictment for libel, Jones agt. Bewick in any criminal actions to the ordered in the ordered in the country of the country of the particulars to be given in any criminal actions to order particulars to be given in any criminal actions. in the United States Court in this district, but in the Southern District of New-York it is the uniform practice of the Court to crear them. (3) In an action for stander, Early agt. Smith, 12 Irish C. L., xxxv. (4) In an action for stander, Early agt. Smith, 12 Irish C. L., xxxv. (5) In an action of the Mren agt. Wheld, Liw Reports, 4 V. B., 213. (6) In a writ of dower, Vischer act. Conant, 4 Cowan, 395. (6) In an action of jectment, 2 Burrish Pr. 331; Doc agt. Paullips, 6 T. R., 597; Doc agt. Broad, 2 Scott N. R., 635. (7) In an action of trover, to give particulars of the articles in question. Humphrey agt. Cottleyon, 4 Cowan, 54. (8) In an action of freepass on land, to describe the locus in question, Humphrey land, to describe the locus in question, Burns and Ald., 450. (9) In an action for escape, Dayls agt. Chapman, 6 Ad. and El., 767. Webster agt. Jones, 7 Dowling and K., 774.

If it were possible mat the Court had not power, or would not exercise the power, to order a bin of particular.

possible that the court has but of particu-ercise the power, to order a but of particu-action of tort, a fortion, particulars could the criminal proceedings. But we have Ex agt. Hadgson, 3 Carl. & P., 442; Rex agt. Bootyman, 51d., 55d., (2) So on an Indistinct for missance, particulars were ordered of the separate acts of musance which the prosecutor intended to prove. Rex agt. Curwood, 3 d. & El., 615. Regina agt. Flower, 3 Juris, 553. (3.) So on an indistinct for being a common scher of liquor, particulars were ordered of the names of persons to whom liquor was sold. Commonwealth agt. Giles, 1 Gray, 653. (4.) On an indictiment for being a common barrator, where the gist of the offense is not in a single act, but in a coarse of conduct, defendant is entitled to particulars. Goldard agt. Smith, 6 Modern, 231. Commonwealth agt. Davis, 11 Fick. 432. See Lambert agt. People, 9 Cow., 573, 537. (5.) We have already mentioned that the defendant in a criminal prosecution for sibel has been required to give particulars of his included justification. Commonwealth agt. Suching, 15

it is the policy of the law, here as elsewhere, to give the defendants in such actions the benefit of precision and particularity in the charges brought against them.

There are very few such actions as this, and I rejoice able to say so. The reason why criminal conversain an action are so frequent in England is time, used in parameter of his wife before he could drag his wife course of the count of the parameter of his wife before he could drag his wife count of the parameter of his wife before he could drag his wife country of the country of the parameter of his wife before he could drag his wife country of the parameter of his wife before he could drag his wife country of his wife before he could drag his wife country of his wife before he large and the wife of the country of his wife before he large and he will be foreign the country of his wife before he large and he will be such as the country of his wife before he large and he will be such as the country of his wife before he country of his wife before he country of the country of his wife before he country his wife well knows that in actions of this kind the diager of tramped-up testimony is immonse. There are numberless precedents of false and manufactured testimony in this class of actions which are reported in the books; but what are these to the vast number which go unreported? There is absolutely no class of cases in which the danger from perjared testimony of witnesses pretending to see the parties under guilty circumstances in strange and solitary places is so great as in actions for divorce and for crim. con. But divorce suits are generally tried by referees, who give almost unlimited time for the detection and exposure of fraudulent evidence. Actions of crim. con. are always tried by a jury, and usually proceed continuously and rapidly. The danger of false testimony is in such cases therefore greatly on-hanced.

arish and been allowed was in actions for conversion banced.

Tillion's Want of Delicacy.

It cannot be objected that the matters of which particulars are sought are more within the defendant's knowledge than in the plaintiff. In the present case the plaintiff has full knowledge of these particulars, and has houstingly published to the world his possession of that knowledge. He does not pretend to have iforgothen these particulars; upon the contrary, he expressly says that ne withholds them for the present. What could be not moving for those withholds them of the world his withholds them his withholds them his withholds the more and but of this withholds of his biseding heart, and the against of the home which he himself has deliberated shattered. Why, then, is he suideling struck with a sense of delicace when he comes to a more question of discs and places. Charges of adultery, of conditions the test on the constant of more proclaimly heart of the more which has been disclosed to doubte on an object of the constant of a more question of discs and places. Charges of adultery, of demandery, of crimfinal intercourse cepeated and prolonged, he has not the sightest heart of the particular of the particular of the same when it hoor more and hive a higher respect and admiration for time lizabeth litton. Whose trial he is anxious to put off as he is to have his own hurried on, has no healtailon to speak out. Why should littlent wholed has been also been and the design and the contract of the particular's wife and his far objects where some of the charge of the same of the contract of the particular's confessions of said uter-course cepeated and prolonged, he has not trackly in the contract of the particular's confession of said uter-course expected and admiration for time lizabeth litton. Whose trial he is anxious to put of a same to the defendant and plauntiff's wife and he is an action, it and the contract of the same of more proclaiming to all time of the particular's wife and the trial of this scourt, by all of it charge. He has her to delicacy and the angulsh of the would so his bisediby heart, and ine angulsh of the would so his bisediby here, and ine angulsh of the bome which be himself has deliberately shartered. Why, then, is he suddenly struck with a sense of delicacy when he comes to a mere question of dates and pisces. Charges of admirery, of debandery, of criminal the defendant if avoidable, both as to the second and prolonged, he has not the slightest heestation in throwing at his wire, a noble, pure woming the their special and mindron for tann Entained the course repeated and mindron for tann Entained the course shall be successed and the same of the bandle of the same of t

which he is to be implicated." (Lambert agt. People, 9 Cow. 678, 592.) We want him to speak out. We don't want delay, nor do we want this bleeding heart traveling around the country pouring forth its wees, and talking over them in Thompson's saloon. We want to meet the issue if there were 5,000 charges of adultory against

ing over them in haddipson's account in several the issue if there were 5,000 charges of adultery against our client.

The defendant was right in applying for a bill of particulars, instead of moving to make the complaint more definite and certain. The latter proceeding would not have been an appropriate or efficient remady. The complaint was not indefinite nor uncertain, within the meaning of the Code, upon that subject. The complaint snowed "the precise nature of the plaintiff's claim." The Code does not require that the particulars of the plaintiff's claim shall be stated in the complaint, but only its precise nature. What the defendant needs to know is exactly that which is provided for by the common law practice of requiring a bill of particulars. The defendant needs to know, not the ultimate facts, but the evidence by which it is proposed to establish facts, and, as was said by Chief-Justice Savage, "the proper function of a till of particulars is to apprise the party of the evidence which is to be offered, so that there can be no mistake as to the preparation to be made to resist the claim."

A matter to make the complaint more definite would

tion of a buil of particulars is to apprise the party of the evidence which is to be offered, so that there can be no mistake as to the preparation to be made to resist the claim."

A motion to make the complaint more definite would not only have been inappropriate, but utterly meffectual for the defendant's purpose, and would not have given him any of that protection against surprise which he has a right to claim. If the complaint had been ever so explicit in its averements of time and place, the plaintiff might, nevertheless, have introduced evidence of different times and places, for the court could not have accompanied the order to make the complaint more definite with an order precluding the plaintiff from fiving testimony of acts occurring as other wide fame and reputation. It was menumbent upon him, not for mere reasons of practice this court, but for reasons connected with his puble name and fame, to meet the charge of the complaint promptly, fully, and squarely. A general charge of a minited to deny that fully, without reference for a minited to deny that fully, without reference to dates and places; and this edge, for the court of the couplaint promptly, fully, and segment to evade by reference to dates, and asserted in the most sweeping manner that he never a tany time or at any place, committed any of the acts charged against him. If he had moved for an awendment of the complaint narrowing the Issue, it might have been treated as significant evidence of his unwilliarness to deny under oath the whole broad charge. That he has now done; and he is not now accking to narrow the issue, but simply to know what the issue is, and what charges he must meet not only with his own oath was conclusive; but for the purpose of deciding the issue when raised he must apport his own oath was conclusive; but for the purpose of deciding the issue when raised he must support his own oath was conclusive; but for the purpose of the specific charges which he must made.

I don't argue this case the claim is meant not merely A motion to make the complaint more definite would

ARGUMENT OF EX-JUDGE MORRIS.

The counsel has made a very long and elaborate argument that shows great research and industry, but I submit to the Court that the real question involved in this application has not been presented by the counsel for the defense, and that the counsel has not cited, in all the authorities to which he has called the attention of the Court, a single analogous case. The application in this case is simply and solely that the plaintiff be compelled to furnish the defendant with a statement of the evidence by which we seek to prove our claim. This is not like an action for divorce where the act of adultery is the foundation of the action—the sole claim in it. This action might be complete, would be complete, without any allegation of is for damages for alienation of feeling of the wife of this plaintiff. It is for breaking up the home of this plaintiff. It is for winning the affections of the wife

Ex-Judge Morris here took up a copy of Judge Neilson's opinion, which is the subject of this appeal, and commented upon it, showing where it could not be overthrown. He then said for his first point that as a general rule a plaintiff in an action founded in tort would not be compelled to furnish a bill of particulars of his demand. (Marphey agr. Kapp. 1 Duer. 652.) And the only actions founded in tort in which a bill of particulars had been allowed was in actions for conversion of certain specified personal property. (Blackle agr. Noilson, 6 Bosw., 681. Humphrey agr. Cornelyon, 4 Cow., 54.) When, from the hature of the action. It appears that the

what has been said by the gentlemen who have ad-"common lawyer," differently situated from the learned gentleman who has addressed you on the part of the defendant; and I may hope that I can present you, so far as I shall attempt any argument in this matter, a calm and temperate discussion, free from those chull-tions of passion and this specimen of vindictive animosity which have characterized the counsel for the defense, and which are only justified upon the theory that his intimate friendship and ardent admiration for the distinguished gentleman accused by this action, only justified by his own statement that whatever may be the result of this trial, and whatever may be the result of this trial, and whatever may be the character of the eminent client whom he represents, he will yet, whother he stands or falls, stand or fall with him. I can feet, Sir, a great deal of sympathy and tolerance for the zeal and devotion upon the part of the counsel, but I have understood it to be a distinguishing characteristic as well as the highest honor of our profession, that we lend our selves only to the advocacy of what we believe to be true and just. But never before, in any court or in any case, have I found counsel—this gentleman will permit me to say bad and unprincipled enough—such that although his client may be convicted in a court of justified by a judicial determination of the bitterest wrong and the highest social crime that can be perpetrated in a civilized community, nevertheless he will uphold him by his ingenuity and influence. Sirs, I make no such profession of devotion for the gentleman for whom I appear. I avow here no belief even in regard to the character of the accusation which he has made. I don't assume to say that Henry Ward Beconer has been fatthless to his mission and his position, and has committed this great social crime. It would ratuify, aye, and it would be the profoundest solace which could be addressed to the bereaved nouschold and a crushed heart, if the examination upon the trial of this case should demonstrate the innocence of the wife of his home and bosom, and of his former friend—I may say companion. My client believes this charge to be founded on truth. He is suffering all the agonies of a believed wrong. I am bound to believe with him until this issue is determined by the final tribunal of a jury upon the question of fact. I am bound to believe that which have characterized the counsel for the defense, and which are only justified upon the theory that his inti-

timent in this court, for the purpose of induencing public opinion, he does accuse in or of dishonoring the profession.

I feel no emity toward him, because I can pardon him for the delusion under which he suffers in this case. My client has been questioned for bringing this action with the bitterness of invective selacm induited in a court of justice, which would only be justified in the trial of a case of this magnitude, where its full epormities were disclosed beyond dispute. With a spirit, Sir, which I think does not belong to a "common" lawyer, he has assaided my client for the institution of this action; he has said of him that he, the husband and the father, has unnecessarily disgraced and dishonored the family whom he had sworn to love and protect; that he has said, with a vindotiveness of language and a heat of spirit which does not belong to us "common" lawyers before the court. He has exhibited my client to the opportune and condemnation of this community for assailing the one man wao seems alone to reflect honor and distinction on the City of Brooklyn; for assailing the gentieman whom he represents as worth all the national wealth of Brooklyn, and as by a thousand times excelling the weeth of my humble and undistinguished client. I answer it by asking my learned friend what shall a husband do when his household is assailed, and his peace of mind broken up by a wrong of this character? What must the husband do when a man of eminence and distinction in the community, by the sanctity of his profession and by the influence of his Christian name and character, steals into the household, and upon its hearthstone engraves infamy and disnoner, seduess the wife of his bisson, and reflects degradation and shame upon the cuitirea whom she has borned Waen in a court of justice he brings the seducir to the bar, and cails upon him to answer for the grewons and imperisable wrong which he has committed, is he to be tanned and shamed by the lips of the devoted friend of the seducer! No. Sr; it is a dishonor to the h

and sustain those who obey Him; and yet we should not trust Him in view merely of our obedience of Him. I may obey the conventional laws, and after all, pass over the more important laws upon which faith all, pass over the more important laws upon which faith rests. The laws of mind, even the laws of health, are so uncertain that we cannot be certain we are strictly observing them, and cannot base our trust upon the observation of general laws. We sometimes think, after we have passed through trials—after the home has been broken through sickness and death—and then discover that it all resulted from our ignorance of certain facts, we sometimes think that we ought to have known those things. But man is not consistent and can't know ait the laws; he can't be perfect. To adopt the view that it will do no good to trust God until you know him perfectly will prevent you from trusting at all. Trust in God is an armory in which one can defend himself from fear, remores, and anxiety. We are taught to ask for the causes of things, and it is well that we should know them, but we may carry this too far. We must not ask how God is going to answer our prayer, but we trust that He will do it in some way satisfactory to himself. We trust in God as we trust to men in matters with which we are not conversant. You trust to your lawyer on legal questions because you suppose him to have the proper knowledge on the subject. In times of distress you trust in a near relative, who has previously nerved you, because you have a sense of bit bountifulness. Not that we have been obedient, then, should we trust in God, but because lie is what He is, and that, having all things of Himself, deligats in giving for your comfort and joy. The everlasting monto should be, Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him; and some time you will think Him for even the trials and suffering. Trust in the Lord, and wat patiently for Him."

After the singing of a ayim, the benefiction was pronounced, without further remarks on the topic of the evening. rests. The laws of mind, even the laws of health, are so

THE IRON TRADE.

A meeting of men engaged in the iron and steel trade and trade in the plates, members of the Chamber of Commerce and others, was held at the rooms of the Chamber yesterday to consider what simplification in classification of merchandise and what alterations in mode of collection of revenue shall be asked of the Government at the next session of Congress. B. Schlesinger of Naylor & Co. presided. Gustav Schwab of the Chamber of Commerce Committee made a brief address explaining the objects of the meeting. Some discussion followed, at the close of which the matter discussion followed, at the close of which the matter tive Committee. All the candidates named in jesterday's Tarbura were referred to the following committees to recommend were received, there being so oppositive candidates

such reforms as were necessary and report at a tuture LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. meeting of the trade:
On Iron and Steel—B. Schlesinger, Townsend Burden,
Edward Cooper, Edward Frith, Robert G. Bushnell, Edward Oothout, Harris Colt.
On Tin Plate Trade—Auson Phelps Stokes, George L.
Nichols, M. Bruce.

SANITARY SCIENCE.

CLOSING SESSION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION. PERSONAL ACCOMPLISHED BY THE MEETING-AP POINTMENT OF COMMITTEES TO INVESTIGATE SANITARY SUBJECTS-ELECTION OF OFFICERS-RESOLUTIONS REGARDING ABATTOIRS AND STATE

BOARDS OF HEALTH. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.-The National Pub-He Health Association closed its labors to-day. Good results have been accomplished in the way of awaken ing public interest in the general subject of sanitary reform, and in strengthening the Association for future work, but the want of a carefully-prepared programme and the consequent admission of papers on subjects having little relevancy to the objects of the organization caused much waste of precious time and seriously abridged the conferences between members of the Boards of Health of different cities which were or should have been a leading purpose of the gathering. There was no thorough discussion of any one of the numerous topics broached. With the exception of an odd quarter the reading of the long essays prepared by the members When a disposition was shown to discuss the questions raised in one of these papers it had to be suppressed for fear some member near the end of the list should be cut off from an opportunity to read his easay. The ex-perience of this meeting ought to lead the Executive Committee to modify their plan for the next annual meeting. Three or four leading sanitary topics should be selected six months at least in advance, so that preparation could be made for their consideration. One of these should be appointed for each day of the meeting. Then not more than two carefully prepared papers should be read upon each, and the rest of the day devoted to their discussion. Just before the adjournment to-day some really valuable work was accomplished in the appointment of a number of committees charged with the duty of investigating several important sanitary subjects, and reporting at the next meeting. These reports

will, no doubt, lead to some important action.

At the session this morning it was agreed that the next annual meeting should be held in Baltimore on the second Tuesday of November. A committee com-posed of Mossrs. S. Weir Mitchell and J. Le Conte of Philadelphia, J. M. Rauch of Illinois, and R. C. Kedsi of Michigan was appointed for the purpose of investigating and reporting as to the extent to which polsons are used in an unsafe manner for agricultural and other purposes, and to recommend suitable regulations and purposes, and the regard to the same. The raising of this committee grew out of the exhibition by Dr. Haker of Michigan of numerous poisonous samples of wall

or Mchigan of humelous prisonans as a caledales for the parpose of collecting information with regard to the present condition of Pablic Hydrene in the principal towns and clies of the United States, and the laws and regulations, State and municipal, relating to the same, and to report at the next analist meeting. The committee consisted of Drs. J. S. Billings, U. S. Army; Elisha Harris, New York; A. N. Bell, Brocklyn; J. M. Toner, Washington; H. B. Baker, Michigan; E. M. Harti, New York; A. N. Bell, Brocklyn; J. M. Toner, Washington; H. B. Baker, Michigan; E. M. Harti, New York; A. N. Bell, Brocklyn; J. M. Toner, Washington; H. B. Baker, Michigan; E. M. Harti, New York; A. N. Bell, Brocklyn; J. M. Toner, Jersey; T. C. Bussy, Washington; B. C. Fryer, U. S. Army; Frank Reilit of the Marine Hospital Sarvice; Jao. LeConte, Philadelphia; E tward Shippen, U. S. Navy; C. B. White, New-Oriems, and such other persons as the committee composed of Drs. Steiner of Maryland, Snow of Rhode Island; and Curtis of the District of Columbia, was appointed to prepare a project of a first for establishing State Boards of Health.

A paper upon the Sauliary Relations of Pharmacy and the Materia Medica was read by J. M. Marsch, Sectiony of the American Pratimacutical Association.

An election of officers for the ensuing year took place, Dr. Stephen Smith declined a reflection to the President—T. M. Fover, M. D., of Maryland, First Vice-President—E. M. Show, M. D., of Raode Island, Second Vice-President—Frof, Heavy Hirtshorne of Pallasielphis, Secretary—Elisha Harris, M. D., of Illinois, Executive Committee—J. S. Billings, U. S. A.; Stephen Smith, N. Y.; Moreau Morris, N. Y.; J. J. Woodward, U. S. A.; James A. Stenart, Baltimore; A. N. Beit, N. Y. A resolution effered by Dr. Gross of P. Madelphia, for the appointment of a committee to petition Congress at its next session to institute a Burcan of Health, to be bepaper.
A committee was appointed to prepare selectrics for

U. S. A.; James A. Scenart, Baltimore; A. N. Bell, N. Y. A resolution effect by Dr. Gross of Paniadelpina, for the appointment of a committee to petition Congress at its next session to institute a Furcau of Health, to be located at Washington City, with a branch at the sent of each State and Territorial Government, was discussed, and finally referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Prof. Hartshorne presented the following:

Resolved, I. That, for a city procedy arranged and conducted, abattoris, subject to managed any conducted and control of private slaughter beauting and conducted and the process of private slaughter beauting the control of the conducted and the particles of the conducted and the process of the conducted and the process of the conducted and the particles of the conducted and the conducted

Prequently at high, when rendering is going on, a whole section of the graph is been known to be synkmed by the olor and disagreeable smell. Rendering in the day-thos is much better.

3. Not as a seneral rule. It depends a great deal on the water and the surrent. The switer the current is much the better.

4. As a necessary councipance they will diminish the value. Recha a very respectable statute from stock yard. I do not heatitate to say that abattoirs can be conducted so as not to be injurious to public.

say that abstrous can be conducted as as not to be injurious to pushed; health.

The resolutions offered by Prof. Hartshorne were then adopted. Dr. Goodwin then presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Association args upon the Governors and Legislaures of each of every State in the Union the importance of enacing laws created and every State in the Union the importance of enacing laws created and every state in the Union the importance of enacing laws created and every state of Health, providing a signate measures for an exact of the provided. That a copy of this resolution be freewarded to each Governor and Legislature, only signed by the President and Secretary of the trade Health Association.

Besidesi. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each Governor and Legislature, only signed by the Predicat and Secretary of the Public Result Association.

The subject was referred to the Special Committee on Legislation. Several papers on sanitary subjects, received from members of the Association, which wore not read, were ordered to be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to examine and have them printed with the proceedings of the Association.

On motion of Prof. Hartsnorne of Pailadelphia, a special committee was appointed to prepare a report, to be - presented at the next meeting, upon the unsanitary condition of the watering-phaces of the United States.

A resolution instructing the Executive Committee to enier into communication with the Health Boards all over the country as to quality and condition of water and the general sanitary condition of the ethes water they represent, with a view of obtaining a full knowledge on this subject, was passed.

A laminous closing address was delivered by Dr. Moreau Morris of New-York, after which the Association adjourned sine die.

ABSURD RUMORS OF FOREIGN WAR.

EFFORTS OF JAPANESE AGENTS TO BUY SALTPETER. A statement gained circulation in Wall-st. yesterday, that a foreign Government had purchased 3,500,600 pounds of saltpeter from a business firm dealing in and manufacturing that article. As it was considered that such an amount of saltpeter was only desirable in case of war, the conclusion arrived at was that a leading European power was on the brink of hostlittes. England, France, Russia, and Prussia were England, France, Russia, and Prussia were hinted at, but more particularly the last. Inquiry, however, among the dealers in salpeter elicited the information that a prominent house had received an inquiry as to whether they could place that amount of salpeter at a given point in 1875. The firm replied that they could, but as it would occupy their works for a year they would require notice for preparation. Nothing more came of the matter. Elsewhere it was ascertained that representatives of the Japanese Government had been in this city trying to purchase 2,500 barrels of gunpowder for shipment to Japan. As their price was limited the manufacturers have refused to sell, and the agents have gone to England in the hope of getting it more cheaply. This is the basis of the whole story.

THE DIRECTORY OF CHARITIES.

The long-promised Directory of the Charities of New-York has just been issued by the Bareau of Charities. The general classification of the various socicties is made by the use of the letters of the slohabet. Class A represents the mixed relief for both sexes, and includes 40 distinct organizations of church, general and special relief; Class B numbers 5 societies for the relief of men; Class C, 25 for the relief of women; Class D, 30 for the relief of children; Class E. 25 dispensaries; Class F, hospitalsdren; Class E. 23 dispensaries; Class F, hospitals13; Class G, Reformatories 13; Class H, Infirmaries 16;,
Class I, Special Charittes 6; Class K, National Benevolent Societies 11; Class L, Aid to Colored People 4; Class
M, Public Institutions 3. These several classes include
194 organizations. This directory tells, so far as the
Bureau has been able to collect the information, when
each society was founded or incorporated; the situation and office address of cach; the specific objects;
where, when, and how application for aid or information should be made; last year's income; last year's
expenditures; the names of the officers, and general
remarks. The general idea of the directory is the same
as that of The Pribunk directory published last Winter,
trom which it differs only in giving the date of organization.

The Ligner Dealers' Protective Union held a meeting yesterday for the election of officers and members of the State Excen-

HORRORS OF THE NEBRASKA FAMINE. EPUBLICAN VALLEY MADE A DESERT BY THE LOCUSTS-THE FAMILIES OF THIRTY THOUSAND SETTLERS THREATENED WITH STARVATION - AN APPEAL TO EASTERN PROPILE FOR FOOD—THE "STATE AID SOCIETY" NOT DESERVING OF THE NAME.

o the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I wish to say a word about this "grasshopper region" of Nebraska. All the counties in the Republican Valley, called "the Garden of Nebraska," have been visited by the destroyer. The inhabitants, as is always the case with "homesteaders," are poor, and are seeking homes for themselves and children here, because unable to purchase them East. Most of them came in their country-wagons, and could bring only a tittle with them; and their little stock of money was exhausted the first year in beginning to live and in planting a few acres of sod corn and vegetables. Sod land is not adapted to wheat; so for the first two years they are confined to the corn crop. With the exception of California in its golden days, the Republican Valley is unparalleled in rapidity of growth and emigration. This County of Harlan has increased from nothing to 3,000 manbitants in the last three years. This rapid increase of population, taken into consideration with the newness of the country, renders the grasshopper visitation a far more serious matter than in an older settled country. The people had no stock of food on hand, and were looking forward with hopes of a grand crop of corn and vegetables, when the myrad destroyers came, and in taree days this Eden was turned into a desert. Every green thing was eaten up. Even the forest trees along the streams were as bare as in midwinter. Imagine a region of country 24 miles wide and 72 long, without corn, potatoes, or fruit of any kind-except wild plums-without a pumpkin, squash, western counties of the Republican Valley as they are to-day. Two-thirds of the people must derive their gone East temporarily to get work, and some to spend the Winter with friends, but most with their families are too poor to go, and are face to face with starvation unless relief comes from abroad. The people have apsub-committees to look after the most needy, and we have divided around with one another tili all are poor alike. To aggravate our condition, sickness, superinduced by scanty and poor fare, begins to appear among the people, and several have stready died from starvation, below too proud or diffident to make their wants

known till too late.

But this is not the worst of our case. Some prominent individuals in Omaha and the eastern part of the State met at Omaha and formed themselves into a State "Ald Society," on the stock company principle, with a nomnal stock of \$500,000, and assumed the control and inal stock of \$330,000, and assumed the control and munipulation of all the supplies for the destitute in the entire State. With an unbounded benevolence, not common in stock companies, they chose to monopolize the charitable work of feeling 30,000 starving men. women, and children, and have a faculty of converting supplies sent from abroad—unless specially directed to some individual by name—into the stock of their combont to the people, requiring them to give their notes to this stock company with a first lien ou their yet unplanted crop. So that the poor stitler must sign his name to the printed note of this benevolent "And Society" before me can get a bound of four, or ports, or band society before me can get a bound of four, or ports, or band society before me can get a bound of four, or ports, or band society before me can get a bound of four, or ports, or band society before me can get a bound of four, or ports, or band society before me can get a bound of four, or ports, or band society have been accounted that the starting Expitians, is played ever again in these latter days, with this advantage in the original drama, that fibraon's corn was his own, and not the cit of other pools. This week the President of our County For supplies for Harlan County at Lowell, the names travilous depoy, 100 mine distant from increasing the hards of supplies for Harlan County at Lowell, the names travilous depoy, 100 mine distant from increasing the hards and the Sacia M.I. Society positively refused to let him have the first thing unless the either point for them or would give his new for the vition of the start of the policy of the start of t pany. These supplies they propose to send out to be ont to the people, requiring them to give their notes to this stock company with a first lien on their yet

see 33,000 people thus shut up to starve! Or will they break through to currelie! Congress will meet soon, when we expect some ling will be done for us; but in the mean true our people are perishing and dying of funger. People abroad by the thousands are willing to give were it not that the railroad freights would exhaust the values of their gifts. Will not the railroad open from Euflado to Omana in our behalf! We are here in these "ends of the earth," without money or without induces with the press or with railroad corporations; and under the complicated embarrassments of our situation, as above recited, we hardly know what to do. It is an honor to help those to whom it is no dishonor to be helped—whose necessities co me not from their worthlessness, but by the visitation of God. I have taken the Trimuxa for 30 years, and the successors of Horace Greeley! A know will speak in our behalf. recley I know will speak in our benalf, Republican City, Nob., Nov. 3, 1874. J. McCREERY.

GAS FROM PETROLEUM.

AN EFFICIENT AND SAFE GAS MACHINE PRODUCING AND CONTROLLING ARTIFICIAL LIGHT-ITS CON-

STRUCTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: American petroleum and American

amps, giving a beautiful and comparatively inexensive light, are among our most important contributions to civilization. But like other of nature's agencie which man utilizes, petroleum is a dangerous servant. The kerosene lamp is a constant fountain of calamity, as a flame brought into close contact with an explosive fluid must necessarily be. The best method of making available the admirable illuminating qualities of petrolearn is to convert it into vapor or gas. Hydro-carbon gas is the most perfect light-giving material yet known. Freed from every foreign element, brought to any de tred point, in any desired quantity, it burns with a brilliant white flame, leaving no residuum, making no

sired point, in any desired quantity, it burns with a brilliant white flame, leaving no residuum making no dirt, and requiring no care. To find means for converting perroleum, or the products of petroleum, into hydrocarbon gas has taxed the ingenuity of inventors during the past 20 years. A good gas, at low cost, has been easily made, and innumerable undertakings have succeeded, so far, under favorable conditions; but to regulate the supply of such gas, under all conditions, to a uniform standard of quanty and quantity, has heretofore proved impossible. The principal difficulty has been that the more volatile portions of the material used would evaporate the more rapidly, leaving the main body growing con-tactly poorer; the gas produced being rich and smoky at first, and gradually turning blue and faint as the process continued. Furthermore, the devices employed to make the gas have been constructed on principles necessarily involving danger, and many accidents have consequently ensued.

The state of the case respecting artificial light may be summed up in the form of a problem, as follows: Given suitable material to flud means for converting it into illuminating gas of uniform good quality without danger, with the least possible trouble, at this least possible expense. The final and full solution of this problem is claimed on behalf of the automatic gas apparatus, which received the prize at the Frankin lastitute Exhibition in this city. It is called the Kewsione Safety Gas Machine, and it is certainly very simple in construction and operation, and produces a pure white light, soft, pleasant, and yet brilliant. Sarety is secured in the use of this apparatus by placing the entire mechanism in a vanit, apart from the premises to be lighted, no connection whatever being made therewith except the gas-supply pipe. There is no heat or light required in the process; it is never necessary to enter the vanit, and there is nothing but the gas pipe in the building lighted. Tromost important claim made for the machine is

A HINT TO THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY MANA-

GERS.
To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your gentle criticism upon the annual

dinner of the officers of the Mercantile Library encourages me to ask whether these gentlemen might not im prove the valuable charge which they have had in hand many rours, in so far at least, he to make the Library

proper much more inviting and convenient. At present, and for years, our wives and daughters have been climbing two pairs of usually very dirty stairs to make their selection of books, these stairs being adorned by notices that "Gentlemen are requested not to spit on the steps." I have, in common with some of my friends, withdrawn my subscription because of the utterly dreary and disagreeable climb to the third story. I am by no means cynical, and would not discourage the annual diance, but a short trip to some of our eister cities—Boston, for instance—by a committee of managers, would disclose to them how very far they are benind other people in providing respectable accessories. n providing respectable accessories. New York, Nov. 10, 1874.

MISTAKEN VIEWS OF BAPTIST PRACTICE. BAPTIST VIEWS MISUNDERSTOOD-THE ACTION TAKEN AGAINST THE LEE-AVE, CHURCH UNPRE-CEDENTED DURING THE LAST SIXTY YEARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Judging from what I read, I am con-vinced that the precise position of Baptist practice on the subject of communion-is misunderstood by other denominations. They suppose we act on a principle dif-ferent from theirs, in its nature as well as in its form, whereas, it is precisely of the same nature and importthat of separation between communicants and non-com municants. No denomination is without such principle of separation. The most liberal bar their communion against persons of notoriously bad moral character, as also against avowed atheists. The difference of Baptists from others is not as to the fact of separation, but the conditions of it. How are we to be certified of a good moral character, or fitness for communicating ! No prin-ciple of exclusion can be expected to keep out all the and or let in all the good. No humin rule can do this. But in the Baptist view, the nearest approximation to it is to confine our communion within the limits of our discipline. The churches consochated with us in disci-pline are entitled to our communion, and those who are not, but who receive or retain members on a different are not admitted. Practically, the other denominations act on this principle more generally than is supposed. Each church admits its own members with members of consociated churches who are duly commended, and those

church admits its own members with members of consociated churches who are daily commended, and those who practice open communion occasionally receive to their table no doubt persons from churches with which they are not consociated.

The New Testament theory of church organization, in the Baptist view, settles the question for them by making faith and baptism a conductor processed to communion. They have no disciplinary consociation what churches who receive unbingitzed ballovers, and believed not against them to communion. Honce they have been tong exposed to the charge of uncharitableness, on account of the very simplicity of their mode of a separation which is equally aimed at and equally practices of other denominations, though in a different way.

But external mistakes concerning our Baptist polity are by no means as dancerous as those which are included overmuch baptistic. The truth is, the denomination has always had a class of carnest adherents who did not hold to the necessity of consociate describes, in order to communion, but were willing to admit any numinary had its exceptions, and they have been regarded with the denomination, I have never known any such action as was lately taken in the Brookiya Association as had toleration. After a nearly 69 years' acquaintance with the denomination, I have never known any such action as was lately taken in the Brookiya Association as had the Lee Avenue Church.

Nearly fifty years ago I was connected with the Warren Association in Rhode Island, one of whose caureness leaned to open communion, without any prejudice to its standing. The most venerable and stance Expires of those times used to distribute the clemats as communion in a pedo-Baptist church, made in pully of women. Still, his standing in the Charch and in the Association was never caided in pression. Leaning in question. I was deemed irregular evon by them stances, to join in communion with a pedo-Baptist church, and they were nover repoked under peculiar crossing mumbers of the First Church in Provi

the devil. I can easily understand how the Government and people are misted to think the South—or rather the Democratic party, as they are the only ones that some plain of the oppression of the Government—a discated, and under the rate and curse of ignorance. People of the North come here, and informants of the Government rather taken in hand by the complainers, tousied and fawned upon; "wrongs, loyalty, submissiveness, oppressions, acceptance of the issues of the war, and desires that the right only may rule "are posted into their cars; the ignorant and poor whites and oblects are pointed out as the raters and persecutors of the intentigent and competent, and unless the mas be more than of common wind he is deceived. And thousands that now train with these would be subverter, if it were not for the hate and obtracism that they rear. And the Government officials that are here are often duped and bear up under this system of intimidation and ostracism.

The Mr. West here mentioned was from your own

The Mr. West here mentioned was from city. I had the pleasure of calling on him at the Suciby Iron Works in Alabama, and can testify, as well as many of our most prominent iron manufacturers in this vailey, who also met him there, that he was neither a "carpet-bagger" nor politician, but a trustworthy and energetic business man, with large means. In fact, just such a man as the Southerners are constantly inviting to come down and improve their country. As the sequel shows, he was shot down like a dog for daring to have opinions of his own. Again, the writer of the letter I quote is a gentleman of intelligence and high social standing, an ornament to any society with which he may choose to mingle, with an unimpeachable business character. His wife is an accomplished indy. Yet this man's family its avoided "as a pessionee." They have alone in the woods, hated and despised by their infertors because they had from Yankee-land. I am not as interty even to give his name for fear of doing him injury. Why this social our arisin! I shount that the testimony of intelligent residents is more trustworthy than that of travelers "taken in hand," as he says, and purposely "daped" to nide crime.

Coplay, Penn., Nov. 8, 1874. just such a man as the Southerners are constantly

"THE CONTRACTION BUGABOO." SPECIE PAYMENTS THE ONLY ROAD TO A REVIVAL

OF TRADE-SWIFT CONTRACTION OUGHT NOT TO BE PEARED-LABOR MUST ACCEPT LOWER WAGES. o the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The business of the country still continues stagmant, and there is little prospect of its im-proving. Why? It certainly is not for want of an abundance of currency. The primary reason is just this: Merchandise cannot be sold to give any profit over cost of production, and prices still decline. There being ne prospect of profit, the producer of course is unwilling to borrow, and the capitalist sees no safety in lending. How is this to be remedied, except by sounding for the true bottom, which can only be certainly reached through a return to specie payments. When we arrive at that point we have firm ground to start from and any start made from a paper basis will only result in further disappointment. Your suggestion of a mode for reaching resumption is good, but its operation is too slow. The patient is now so low as to need heroic treatment, and will feel little further pain from the severity of the process.

Let Congress order the sale of \$150,000,000 of the new

five per cent bonds for gold, and put the proceeds in the Treasury. Then sell gold for greenbacks, and cancel the latter until par is reached, which will be very soon; and then resume specie payments. This being done by next Spring the people will see no further decline staring them in the face, production will recommence on a stable basis, and if labor accepts a fair scale of remuseration the advance will be rapid, healthy and permanent.

eration the advance will be rapid, healthy and permuent.

Following resumption should be the passage of a free banking law requiring specie redemption of notes issued. It is a great error to suppose that a further serious fail in prices would result from the plan preposed, or that any legitimate interests would permanently suffer thereby. Labor must come down until there is a fair profit for the employer on cost of production, and no longer swallow all, as it has done for some time past. Workmen should by this time understand that without some profit for capital out of the product of their labor employment must cease, and the longer they hold out against reason the less capital tours will be to employ them, and the lower the waxes they must preducible secept.

Age Fork, Nov. 9, 18/4.